

**SELECTIVE ADSORPTION OF ALKENES USING
SUPPORTED METAL COMPOUNDS**

Cross-Reference to Related Applications

This application is a divisional of co-pending U.S. application serial
5 number 09/177,256, filed October 22, 1998.

Statement of Government Support

This invention was made with government support provided by the
National Science Foundation under the terms of Contract No. CTS-9520328. The
government has certain rights in the invention.

Background of the Invention

The present invention relates to a process and new sorbents for
selective adsorption and recovery of alkenes from gaseous mixtures containing the
alkenes.

Several methods are known for the separation of selected organics
15 from gaseous mixtures. These include, for example, cryogenic distillation, liquid
adsorption, membrane separation and pressure swing adsorption in which adsorption
occurs at a higher pressure than the pressure at which the adsorbent is regenerated.
In an analogous method, temperature swing adsorption is used in which adsorption
occurs at a lower temperature than the temperature at which the adsorbent is
20 regenerated. In these adsorption techniques, after adsorption occurs, release of the
adsorbed material is achieved by either decreasing the pressure or raising the
temperature. Of these methods, cryogenic distillation and liquid adsorption represent
commonly known methods for separating selected organics from gaseous mixtures.
Cryogenic distillation has been used for over sixty years for separation. However, it is
25 very energy intensive and difficult to accomplish because of relatively close volatilities
when alkene\alkane (olefin\paraffin) separation is required. For example,
ethane\ethylene separation is carried out at about -25°C and 320 psig (2.603 MPa) in
a column containing over 100 trays, and propane\propylene separation is performed
by an equally energy-intensive distillation at about -30°C and 30 psig (0.308 MPa). It
30 is evident that high capital costs and high operational costs are incurred in any
cryogenic distillation approach. Early attempts were made to use liquid solutions for

separation by means of metallic ions dispersed in solution. Such methods are very difficult to conduct and not easily adaptable to commercial use.

More recently, molecular sieve zeolites have been investigated to selectively adsorb carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons from gaseous mixtures.

However, these zeolites have shown only moderate capacity for recovery of the targeted compound to be adsorbed. An example is adsorption on cuprous ion exchange y-type zeolites (USPN 4,717,398 and 5,365,011). Presently, many of the available adsorbents known for other uses, such as carbon monoxide removal, do not have selectivities for olefins as demonstrated by the aforesaid '398 and '011.

Therefore, what is needed are new adsorbents (sorbents) effective for olefin/paraffin separation.

Summary of the Invention

The invention provides new adsorbents for use in separating selected gaseous hydrocarbons from a mixture comprising the hydrocarbons. The invention provides new methods for accomplishing such separation using the novel adsorbents. The new adsorbents are very effective for selective adsorption of alkenes such as ethylene, propylene, and mixtures of these from a gaseous mixture which comprises the alkene. In one embodiment, the invention provides an adsorbent for preferential adsorption which comprises a metal compound supported on a carrier. The metal compound is characterized by the ability to releasibly retain the alkene whereby the alkene is preferentially adsorbed from the mixture. This produces a non-adsorbed component and an alkene-rich adsorbed component. Next, by changing at least one of pressure and temperature, the alkene-rich component is thereby released from the adsorbent.

The adsorbent preferably comprises a metal compound selected from a silver compound, a copper compound and mixtures thereof. The preferred carrier comprises a plurality of pores having size greater than the molecular diameter of the alkene. The compound of silver or copper is characterized by formation of π -complexation bonds between the silver or copper and the alkene for accomplishing the retention of the alkene by the adsorbent. When pressure and/or temperature is

changed, the silver or copper compound releases the alkene-rich component from the adsorbent.

The metal compound is preferably a salt selected from acetate, benzoate, bromate, chlorate, perchlorate, chlorite, citrate, nitrate, nitrite, sulfate and halide (F, Cl, Br, I) and mixtures of these. The preferred silver salt is silver nitrate. Other salts of silver are as per the group defined above where the preferred halide is fluoride. Another preferred adsorbent is salt of copper selected from the group consisting of bromide, fluoride, iodide and sulfates, supported on a carrier.

The carrier is a high surface area support selected from refractory inorganic oxide, molecular sieve, activated carbon, pillared clay, and mixtures of these. The carriers are preferably characterized by a BET surface area greater than about 50 square meters per gram and up to about 2,000 square meters per gram and comprise a plurality of pores having size greater than about 3 angstroms and up to about 10 microns. Preferably, the adsorbent comprises finely divided particles of silica with silver nitrate dispersed on and supported on the particles.

Preferential adsorption is achieved at a pressure greater than the desorption (release) pressure. Preferential adsorption pressure may be as high as about 35 atmospheres or more; and the desorption pressure may be as low as sub-atmospheric, significant vacuum, 0.01 atmosphere or less. The pressure of preferential adsorption is in a range of about 1 to about 35 atmospheres; desirably about 1 to 10 atmospheres; and most desirably about 1 to about 2 atmospheres. The pressure of release is in a range of about 0.01 atmospheres to about 5 atmospheres; and desirably in a range of about 0.1 atmospheres to about 0.5 atmospheres.

The temperature of preferential adsorption is conveniently selected to be in a range of about 0°C to about 50°C; and desirably in a range of about 25°C to about 50°C. The temperature of release is selected to be in a range of about 70°C to about 200°C; and desirably 100°C to about 120°C.

There are several methods for accomplishing dispersion of the metal compound onto a carrier or support. These methods include thermal monolayer dispersion, impregnation by incipient wetness technique, and spray application. In a preferred embodiment, the adsorbent of the invention is prepared by dispersing the

metal compound onto the carrier under conditions that do not decompose or oxidize the compound. It is preferred that the dispersion permits the chemical compound to retain its character. The impregnation by incipient wetness technique accomplishes these objectives. This technique avoids decomposition of the metal compound which is more likely to occur by thermal dispersion heating method. Further, incipient wetness technique permits the defective dispersion of a monomolecular layer of metal compound on the carrier.

The invention provides substantial advantages over conventional methods for separating components of a gaseous mixture due to the effective and economical process and adsorbents provided by the invention.

It would be desirable to provide an improved method for separating olefins from paraffins. It would further be desirable to provide new adsorbents for use in such separation.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent by reference to the following detailed description and drawings, in which:

Figure 1 shows equilibrium isotherms of C_2H_4 and C_2H_6 at $70^\circ C$ on SiO_2 and $AgNO_3/SiO_2$ prepared via thermal monolayer (monomolecular layer) dispersion method at $70^\circ C$. Lines are fittings with eqs. (A) and (B).

Figure 2 shows equilibrium isotherms of C_2H_4 and C_2H_6 at $70^\circ C$ on $AgNO_3/SiO_2$ prepared via incipient wetness impregnation method. Lines are fittings with eqs. (A) and (B).

Figure 2A shows equilibrium isotherms of C_2H_4 and C_2H_6 at $25^\circ C$ on $AgNO_3/SiO_2$ sorbent. This sorbent was prepared by impregnating SiO_2 with the $AgNO_3$, using incipient wetness technique to achieve a monomolecular layer of the Ag salt on the SiO_2 carrier.

Figure 3 shows equilibrium isotherms of C_3H_6 at $25^\circ C$ on AgX/SiO_2 via thermal monolayer dispersion method.

Figure 4 shows normalized C_3H_6 equilibrium data at $25^\circ C$ on AgX/SiO_2 via thermal monolayer dispersion method.

Figure 5 shows equilibrium isotherms of C_3H_6 at $70^\circ C$ on incipient wetness impregnated $AgNO_3/\gamma-Al_2O_3$, $AgNO_3/SiO_2$ and $AgNO_3/MCM-41$. Lines are fitting with eq. (B).

Figure 6 shows selective adsorption of C_3H_6 over C_3H_8 at $70^\circ C$ on incipient wetness impregnated $AgNO_3/SiO_2$. Lines are fittings with eqs. (A) and (B).

Figure 7 shows normalized C_3H_6 equilibrium data at $70^\circ C$ on incipient wetness impregnated $AgNO_3/\gamma-Al_2O_3$, $AgNO_3/SiO_2$ and $AgNO_3/MCM-41$.

Figure 8 shows sequence and basic steps in the four-step PSA cycle.

Figure 9 shows equilibrium C_2H_4 and C_2H_6 isotherms on zeolite 4A at 25° and $70^\circ C$. For all isotherm figures, symbols are experimental data and lines are fitted isotherms.

Figure 10 shows uptake curves of C_2H_4 and C_2H_6 on zeolite 4A at 25° and $70^\circ C$ at $P = 0-0.1$ atm.

Figure 11 shows equilibrium isotherms of C_3H_6 and C_3H_8 on zeolite 4A at 25° and $120^\circ C$.

Figure 12 shows uptake rates of C_3H_6 on zeolite 4A at 25° and $120^\circ C$.

Figure 13 shows equilibrium isotherms of C_2H_4 and C_2H_6 on molecular-sieve carbon at 25° and $100^\circ C$.

Figure 14 shows equilibrium isotherms of C_3H_6 and C_3H_8 on monolayer $AgNO_3/SiO_2$ at 25° and $70^\circ C$.

Figure 15 shows C_2H_4 product purity (%) vs. C_2H_4 product recovery (%) for PSA using zeolite 4A and Ag^+ -exchanged Amberlyst-35 resin at average C_2H_4 product throughput = 1.1×10^{-4} kg of product/h/kg of adsorbent. Feed temperature = $25^\circ C$. Inset figures refer to the number of the corresponding run shown in Table 4.

Figure 16 shows C_3H_6 product throughput vs. C_3H_6 % product recovery in this case of zeolite 4A and monolayer $AgNO_3/SiO_2$ at 99.1% C_3H_6 product purity. Feed temperature for zeolite 4A and $AgNO_3/SiO_2$ sorbents is $100^\circ C$ and $70^\circ C$, respectively. Inset figures refer to the number of the corresponding run shown in Table 5.

Figure 17 shows transient behavior of C_3H_6 concentration in the desorption product from step 4 as system approaches cyclic steady state at different feed velocities starting from a bed saturated with 5% C_3H_6 and 95% C_3H_8 at 0.1 atm in the case of $AgNO_3/SiO_2$ sorbent. $P_H = 1.0$ atm; $P_L = 0.1$ atm; step time = 210 s; purge velocity = 0.186 cm/s; feed temperature = initial temperature = 70°C.

Figure 18 shows multiplicity in PSA cyclic steady states with $AgNO_3/SiO_2$. Effect of interstitial feed velocity U_H on the C_3H_6 concentration in the desorption (step 4) product. The lower branch started with initial temperature of 70°C, while the upper branch started with that of 120°C. $P_H = 1.0$ atm; $P_L = 0.1$ atm; step time 210 s; purge velocity = 0.186 cm/s; feed temperature = 70°C.

Figure 19 shows transient behavior of C_3H_6 concentration in the desorption product from step 4 as system approaches cyclic steady state at different purge velocities starting from a bed saturated with 5% C_3H_6 and 95% C_3H_8 at 0.1 atm in the case of $AgNO_3/SiO_2$ sorbent.

Feed temperature = initial temperature = 70°C. $P_H = 1.0$ atm; $P_L = 0.1$ atm; step time 210 s; feed velocity = 0.80 cm/s.

Figure 20 shows multiplicity in PSA cyclic steady states with $AgNO_3/SiO_2$. Effect of interstitial purge velocity, U_p , on the C_3H_6 concentration in the desorption (step 4) product. The lower branch started with initial temperature of 70°C while the upper branch started with that of 120°C. $P_H = 1.0$ atm; $P_L = 0.1$ atm; step time 210 s; feed velocity = 0.80 cm/s; feed temperature = 70°C.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

The invention provides novel adsorbents for use in a method of separating selected gaseous hydrocarbons from a gaseous mixture comprising such hydrocarbons. The adsorbents are particularly suited for selective adsorption of alkenes such as ethylene, propylene, and mixtures of these from a gaseous mixture comprising alkenes. In one embodiment, the method comprises first contacting the gaseous mixture with an adsorbent comprising a metal compound which preferentially adsorbs the alkene, at a selected temperature and pressure, thereby producing a non-adsorbed component and an alkene-rich adsorbed component. The adsorbent comprises a metal compound, preferably a silver or copper compound supported on a

carrier. The preferred carrier comprises a plurality of pores having size greater than the effective molecular diameter of the alkene. The compound of silver or copper is characterized by formation of π -complexation bonds between the silver or copper and the alkene for releasably retaining the alkene. Then the pressure and/or temperature are changed to thereby release the alkene-rich component from the adsorbent.

The metal compound is preferably a salt selected from acetate, benzoate, bromate, chlorate, perchlorate, chlorite, citrate, nitrate, nitrite, sulfate, halide (F, Cl, Br, I), and mixtures of these. The carrier is a high surface area support selected from refractory inorganic oxide, molecular sieve, and activated carbon, and mixtures of these. The preferred metal is selected from silver and copper, and mixtures thereof.

In one embodiment, the adsorbent is characterized by preferential adsorption of gaseous alkene from a gaseous mixture comprising the alkene, and the adsorbent comprises: a salt of silver supported on a carrier. The preferred salt is silver nitrate. Other salts of silver are as per the group defined above, where the preferred halide is fluoride.

Preferably, the adsorbent comprises finely divided particles of silica (SiO_2) with silver nitrate dispersed on and supported on the particles.

Another preferred adsorbent is a salt of copper selected from the group consisting of bromide, fluoride, iodide and sulfate, supported on a carrier.

The carriers are refractory inorganic oxide, molecular sieve, and activated carbon, are preferably characterized by a BET surface area greater than about 50 square meters per gram and up to about 2,000 square meters per gram and comprise a plurality of pores having size greater than about 3 angstroms and up to about 10 microns.

In a preferred embodiment, the metal compound retains its chemical characteristic. Therefore, dispersion onto a carrier is preferably conducted under conditions that do not decompose or oxidize the metal compound. In addition, the preferred metal compound is one that provides the metal in a +1 oxidation state. The preferred dispersion method leads to such preferred +1 valance state. Preferably, the metal compound is water soluble to facilitate dispersion, particularly by incipient

wetness technique. Therefore, the preferred compound contains Ag(I) or Cu(I) cationic species with associated anionic species, as per the compound and salts listed above. As a result, these π -complexation adsorbents of the invention provide attractive and improved results compared to conventional adsorbents.

5 Separation by π -complexation is a subgroup of chemical complexation where the mixture is contacted with a second phase, which contains a complexing agent. The advantage of chemical complexation is that the bonds formed are stronger than those by van der Waals forces alone, so it is possible to achieve high selectivity and high capacity for the component to be bound. At the same time, the bonds are
10 still weak enough to be broken by using simple engineering operations such as raising the temperature or decreasing the pressure.

The π -complexation generally pertains to the main group (or d-block) transition metals, that is, from Sc to Cu, Y to Ag, and La to Au in the periodic table. These metals or their ions can form the normal σ bond to carbon and, in addition, the
15 unique characteristics of the d orbitals in these metals or ions can form bonds with the unsaturated hydrocarbons (olefins) in a nonclassic manner. This type of bonding is broadly referred to as π -complexation, and has been considered for gaseous hydrocarbon separation and purification using cumbersome liquid solutions.

The further description and examples below show that for C_3H_6/C_3H_8
20 separation, conventional sorbents did not provide a large working capacity for C_3H_6 since the C_3H_6 isotherms do not exhibit a steep portion between adsorption and desorption pressures. The examples also show that the sorbents of the invention have superior selectivity for C_3H_6 adsorption. The examples show use of the new adsorbents (sorbents) with a preferred PSA process for very effective gas separation.

25 The PSA process is effectively usable with the new sorbents of the invention. Here, multiplicity of periodic steady states is an important aspect of cyclic adsorption process. For pressure swing adsorption (PSA), multiple steady states exist for a fixed set of operating conditions, over a particular range of one or more of these operating variables (i.e., bifurcation variables). The final stable state depends only on
30 the initial condition (i.e., the perturbation variables). Such an example of multiplicity in PSA has been presented for the system of $H_2S/CO_2/CH_4$ on 5A zeolite. Efficient

methods for direct determination of periodic steady states as well as mapping regions with different bifurcation diagrams are applied to PSA. Here, there is used a region of multiplicity for C_3H_6/C_3H_8 separation by PSA coupled with the new sorbents.

To further illustrate the present invention, the following examples are given.

5 It is to be understood that these examples are provided for illustrative purposes and are not to be construed as limiting the scope of the present invention.

Example 1

AgNO₃ Supported on SiO₂ Prepared by Thermal Monolayer Dispersion and Incipient Wetness Impregnation

10 The sorbents of the invention are metal compounds which contain metal cations dispersed over a high surface area substrate. The dispersion of metal compounds and their included cations was accomplished using several methods. This was done to determine which technique was better suited for preparing π -complexation sorbents. One of the methods is known as spontaneous thermal
15 monolayer dispersion. The other technique utilized was incipient wetness impregnation. Here, these techniques were applied to synthesize sorbents capable of π -complexation with olefins.

Thermal monolayer dispersion involves mixing a metal compound, preferably a metal salt, with a substrate at a predetermined ratio. This ratio is
20 determined by the amount of salt that is required for monolayer coverage on the surface area of the substrate assuming two-dimensional close-packing. The BET surface area of the substrate was first measured. After the finely divided powders of the salt and substrate have been thoroughly mixed, it was heated at a temperature between the Tammann temperature and the melting point of the salt. If the
25 temperature was too low, the dispersion would take an unacceptably long time. However, a high dispersion temperature could cause the metal salt to oxidize or react with the substrate, both of which could deactivate the sorbent. The sorbent in the example was prepared by mixing 0.32 grams of AgNO₃ (Strem Chemicals) per gram of SiO₂ (Strem Chemicals). After thorough mixing, the sample was heated in air at
30 200°C for 89 hours to assure complete dispersion. This sorbent is referred to as

monolayer $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$. The BET surface area of this sample was measured at $384 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$. The above ratio yielded the best results for this dispersion technique.

Another technique utilized was incipient wetness impregnation. It involved preparing a solution of the salt to be dispersed. The solution was then mixed with the substrate where it was absorbed by the substrate due to incipient wetness. After the substrate had imbibed the solution containing the salt into its pore structure, the sample was heated to remove the solvent. Care needs to be taken when selecting solvents for use in this technique. Firstly, the salt needs to be soluble in the solvent to a sufficient extent so as to allow enough salt to be dissolved in the volume of solution that is equal to the pore volume of the substrate. Secondly, the solvent selected needs to be able to wet the surface of the substrate. As mentioned above, $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ at a ratio of 0.32 was the sorbent utilized. Since AgNO_3 is highly soluble in water, water was chosen as the solvent. Also, since SiO_2 has a high affinity for water, this also assures proper wetting of the substrate. The pore volume and surface area of the SiO_2 utilized were measured at $0.46 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$ and $670 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, respectively. A 1.2 M solution of AgNO_3 was prepared. A volume of the solution equal to the total pore volume of SiO_2 sample was brought in contact with the substrate, so that a $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ ratio equal or close to 0.32 was achieved. The sample was then heated for 4 hours at 105°C in air to remove the water. The ratio of the resulting sample was calculated at 0.27 and the sample was used without further treatment. The BET surface area of this sorbent was $398 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$. The sorbent prepared by incipient wetness impregnation is referred to as impregnated $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$. The loadings of AgNO_3 on the samples were optimized by maximizing olefin adsorption while varying the salt content.

Adsorbates

The hydrocarbons used as the adsorbates were ethane (CP grade, Matheson minimum purity 99.0%), ethylene (CP grade, Matheson minimum purity 99.5%), propane (CP grade, Matheson minimum purity 99.0%), propylene (CP grade, Matheson minimum purity 99.0%), and helium (pre-purified grade, Metro Welding 99.995%) was used as the carrier gas and as the regeneration gas. The gases were used without further purification.

Measurements of Equilibrium Isotherms and Uptake Rates

Isotherms and uptake rates were measured utilizing both a Shimadzu TGA-50 microbalance and a Micromeritics ASAP 2010 system following the procedures described in Ackley and Yang (1991). Equilibrium time for isotherm measurements was about 5 minutes per equilibration point. Surface area measurements were made using the Micromeritics ASAP 2010. Also, measurements were made at two temperatures (25°C, 70°C) in order to obtain isosteric heats of adsorption. The overall diffusion time constants, D/R^2 , were calculated from the uptake curves measured from a stepped pressure increment from 0 to 0.1 atm by methods and assumptions described in detail in Yeh (1989).

Equilibrium Isotherm Model

Since the adsorption of paraffin molecules includes physical adsorption only, it can be modeled well by the Langmuir isotherm with two parameters shown in equation A.

However, the adsorption of olefin molecules on $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ includes both physical adsorption and chemisorption (via π -complexation). Therefore, a different model is required to account for chemisorption. The isotherm model developed by Yang and Kikkinides (1995) to account for both interactions is shown in equation B.

The first term accounts for physical adsorption, while the second term represents contributions by chemisorption. The second term also takes into account the energetic heterogeneity of the surface ion sites available for complexation. While equation B contains five parameters, only two of them are true fitting parameters (Yang and Kikkinides, 1995). The other three parameters have certain constraints imposed on them in order for them to have physical meaning. Empirical values for s are available from the literature (Valenzuela and Myers, 1989; Kapoor and Yang, 1990). For each adsorbent, the corresponding paraffin data were used first to obtain the two parameters in the Langmuir isotherm. Therefore, equation B was used to fit the olefin adsorption data with imposed values or constraints on q_{mp} and b_p , and s , leaving only q_{mc} and b_c as true fitting parameters.

Thermal Monolayer Dispersion vs. Incipient Wetness Impregnation for Preparing AgNO_3 Supported on SiO_2

As mentioned earlier, the thermal dispersion involves heating a mixture of metal salt and substrate. This could lead to oxidation or partial oxidation of the metal salt, which would reduce the complexation with olefin molecules. It was determined that FeCl_2 could be easily oxidized to FeCl_3 during the thermal monolayer dispersion process. As also described earlier, metal cations can be spread by incipient wetness impregnation. Sorbents prepared by these two techniques are compared in this example. It should be noted that thermal monolayer dispersion (TMD) is also referred to as thermal dispersion. These terms are used interchangeably throughout this description. It should be noted that the incipient wetness impregnation method also results in the creation of a monomolecular layer or monolayer of the salt dispersed on the carrier or support. Therefore, as used herein, impregnation refers to the monolayer achieved by the more superior incipient wetness method and thermal dispersion generally refers to application of the salt onto an adsorbent by high temperature thermal processing.

$\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ sorbent capable of π -complexation was prepared via thermal monolayer dispersion. The procedure for the preparation of the sorbent was described in the previous section, including that the process was carried out at 200°C for 89 hours in order to allow sufficient time for the dispersion of the AgNO_3 salt. The resulting sorbent had a light gray color which suggested that some of the AgNO_3 had been oxidized during the process. The BET surface area of the sorbent was measured at $384\text{ m}^2/\text{g}$. The average pore diameter of the sorbent was calculated using the Horvath-Kawazoe method to be 8.4\AA .

Equilibrium isotherms of C_2H_4 and C_2H_6 on SiO_2 (substrate) and monolayer $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ (by thermal dispersion) at 70°C are shown in **Fig. 1**. The equilibrium data for C_2H_6 and C_2H_4 were fitted to equations A and B, respectively. Fitting parameters for these isotherms are shown in Table A. Although both gases adsorbed similar amounts on the SiO_2 surface, the adsorbed amount of C_2H_4 was slightly higher than that for C_2H_6 . From **Fig. 1**, it can be seen that the bare surface of SiO_2 showed no substantial selectivity. The selective adsorption ratio of C_2H_4 over

C_2H_6 for SiO_2 was approximately 1.5. The preference toward C_2H_4 is due to higher polarizability. This allows C_2H_4 to better interact with the electric field on the surface of the SiO_2 substrate. Compared to SiO_2 , monolayer $AgNO_3/SiO_2$ demonstrated a substantial increase in selectivity and capacity for olefin. The selective adsorption ratio of C_2H_4 over C_2H_6 was increased from 1.5 to 4. On monolayer $AgNO_3/SiO_2$ at $70^\circ C$ and 1 atm, the amount adsorbed for C_2H_4 was 0.5 mmol/g. It appears that the increase in C_2H_4 adsorption on monolayer $AgNO_3/SiO_2$ was not large when compared to adsorption on bare SiO_2 . However, it becomes more significant when one compares the amounts adsorbed per surface area. The amount of C_2H_4 absorbed per surface area increased two fold on $AgNO_3/SiO_2$.

In order to compare thermal monolayer dispersion with incipient wetness impregnation, equilibrium isotherms for C_2H_4 and C_2H_6 at $70^\circ C$ on wet impregnated $AgNO_3/SiO_2$ are shown in Fig. 2. The equilibrium data for C_2H_6 and C_2H_4 was fitted with equations A and B, respectively. The fitting parameters are shown in Table A. When compared with the sorbent synthesized by thermal monolayer dispersion, this sorbent showed superior capacity and a higher selectivity. At 1 atm and $70^\circ C$, on impregnated $AgNO_3/SiO_2$, the amount adsorbed of C_2H_4 was 1.25 mmol/g. The capacity of this sample was 2.5 times greater than that on the same sorbent prepared by thermal monolayer dispersion. The selective adsorption ratio was 6.5. This was approximately a 60% increase over monolayer $AgNO_3/SiO_2$. Both sorbents demonstrated completely reversible adsorption behavior.

Figure 2A shows equilibrium isotherms of C_2H_4 and C_2H_6 at $25^\circ C$ on $AgNO_3/SiO_2$ sorbent. This sorbent was prepared by impregnating SiO_2 with the $AgNO_3$, using incipient wetness technique to achieve a monomolecular layer of the Ag salt on the SiO_2 carrier. Comparing **Figures 1** and **2A**, there is shown significant improved performance of the impregnated (incipient wetness prepared) $AgNO_3$ on SiO_2 sorbent as compared to the thermally dispersed $AgNO_3$ on SiO_2 . The impregnated sorbent (**Figure 2A**) has a shape of the isotherm that is higher above the knee. This isotherm shape is desirable because it increases the working capacity of the sorbent. Comparing **Figures 1** (thermally dispersed) and **2A** (impregnated) it is clear that the impregnated sorbents are superior.

The enhanced performance of the impregnated sorbents (**Figures 2 and 2A**) over the thermally dispersed sorbents (**Figure 1**) is clear. The amounts of C_2H_4 adsorbed in **Figures 2 and 2A** are far greater at each partial pressure than the amount adsorbed in **Figure 1** at the same respective partial pressure.

One possible explanation for the increased adsorption capacity of the sorbent prepared via wet impregnation was better salt dispersion and hence less pore blockage. However, when the surface areas were compared (380 vs. 389 m^2/g), no significant differences were encountered. Also, the fact that diffusion in both samples was fast indicated no or minimal pore blockage. Complete diffusional uptake was achieved in less than 90 seconds for both sorbents. Another possible explanation was the $AgNO_3$ loading on the sample. Again when both loadings were compared (0.32 vs. 0.27), no significant difference was encountered that accounts for the large difference on adsorption capacities. Lastly, the only plausible explanation for the discrepancies was the nature or oxidation states of the dispersed cations. As mentioned, thermal monolayer dispersion could lead to partial oxidation of the salt. Since $AgNO_3$ was exposed to air at 200°C for 89 hours during thermal monolayer dispersion, it is possible that some of the salt was oxidized to some extent. A simple evidence for partial oxidation and decomposition was the observation of the color of the resulting sample which had a light gray color with some black particles. This observation indicated that some of the $AgNO_3$ salt (which is colorless) was decomposed and oxidized to Ag_2O and AgO (gray and black, respectively). The decomposition/partial oxidation of some of the $AgNO_3$ would certainly decrease the complexation with olefin and hence the adsorption capacity.

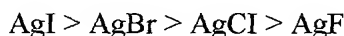
Example 2

Anion Effects - Ag-Halide Compounds Supported on SiO_2

In this example, the effect of various anions on olefin adsorption are shown. By understanding this effect, the adsorptive properties of sorbents are maximized for olefin/paraffin separation. The sorbents were prepared by dispersing silver halides on silica gel via thermal monolayer dispersion. Incipient wetness impregnation was not used due to lack of good solvents. The halides used were AgF , $AgCl$, $AgBr$, AgI . The silver halide content of each sorbent was maintained at around

1.0 mmol/g to facilitate comparison. The sorbents were prepared by mixing the metal halide and the silica gel with thorough mixing. The resulting mixture was heated air at 350°C for 4 days to assure proper spreading. The BET surface areas of the resulting sorbents are shown in Table B.

Equilibrium isotherms for C₃H₆ at 25°C on the various AgX/SiO₂ (where X=F, Cl, Br, or I) sorbents are shown in **Fig. 3**. The fitting parameters for these isotherms are shown in Table C. The amounts of C₃H₆ adsorbed at 1 atm for AgF, AgCl, AgBr and AgI on SiO₂ were 1.44, 1.34, 1.51, and 1.47 mmol/g, respectively. All isotherms were fully reversible. Initially, it would appear that anions have very slight effect. However, when the data are normalized to account for differences in surface area, a clear trend emerged. The normalized data are shown in **Fig. 4**. The weakly chemisorbed C₃H₆ on the surface metal cations can be represented by the following formula: Ag⁺(C₃H₆)_n. The values of n for AgF/SiO₂, AgCl/SiO₂, AgBr/SiO₂, AgI/SiO₂ at 1 atm and 25°C were 0.10, 0.13, 0.16 and 0.23 molecule C₃H₆ per Ag⁺. Therefore, once the data was normalized, the adsorption trend was observed as follows:



The above trend is also supported by isosteric heat of adsorption data obtained from the temperature dependence of the equilibrium isotherms. Isosteric heat of adsorption (-ΔH) values for propylene on AgF/SiO₂, AgCl/SiO₂, AgBr/SiO₂ and AgI/SiO₂ were 7.6, 8.2, 9.0, and 9.9 kcal/mol, respectively.

The π-complexation bond involves σ-donation (i.e., overlap of the 2p orbital of olefin with the 5s orbital of Ag⁺) and d-π* backdonation (i.e., electron donation from the 4d_{yz} orbital of Ag⁺ to the 2p* orbital of olefin). For anions with higher electronegativities (e.g., F), the σ-donation is stronger. However, the d-π* backdonation dominates the bonding in this case, and the backdonation follows the order shown above.

Example 3

Substrate Effects - AgNO₃ Supported on λAl₂O₃, SiO₂ and Zeolite

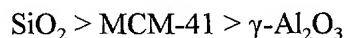
In order to gain a better understanding of the behavior of π-complexation sorbents, it is necessary to also understand the effects of various

substrates on olefin adsorption. This example shows the effect that the chemical and structural properties of the substrate had on adsorption behavior. To this end, several sorbents were prepared by dispersing AgNO_3 over three different high surface area substrates using the incipient wetness impregnation technique described previously.

The substrates used were $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$, SiO_2 and MCM-41 mesoporous zeolite. The MCM-41 utilized is one of a new family of mesoporous silicate molecular sieves with hexagonal arrangement of unidimensional channels with uniform sizes in the range of 20-100 Å (Kresge, et al., 1992; Beck et al., 1992). The MCM-41 utilized had a BET surface area of 1004 m^2/g and an average pore size measured by the Horvath Kawazoe method to be 30 Å. The $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ utilized was obtained from Alcoa (PSD-350) and had a BET surface area of 340 m^2/g . The metal salt loading per surface area was maintained constant for each sorbent. The AgNO_3 loadings for $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$, SiO_2 , and MCM-41 were 0.16, 0.27 and 0.47 gram of salt per gram of substrate, respectively.

Equilibrium isotherms for C_3H_6 on wet impregnated $\text{AgNO}_3/\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$, $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ and $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{MCM-41}$ at 70°C are shown in **Fig. 5**. The fitting parameters for these isotherms are shown in Table D. Adsorption capacities at 1 atm and 70°C for $\text{AgNO}_3/\gamma\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$, $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ and $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{MCM-41}$ were 0.48, 1.49, and 2.06 mmol/g, respectively. C_3H_6 adsorption on these sorbents was completely reversible. As shown in **Fig. 5**, all isotherms showed good working capacities which are crucial for pressure swing adsorption process (PSA). Uptake rates on all sorbents were fast with completion within 300 seconds. The overall diffusion time constants (D/R^2), surface areas and average pore diameters for $\text{AgNO}_3/\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$, $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ and $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{MCM-41}$ are shown in Table E. Selective olefin over paraffin adsorption is shown in **Fig. 6** for C_3H_6 and C_3H_8 at 25°C on wet impregnated $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$. The selective adsorption ratio of this sorbent at 1 atm was 6. The working capacity of a sorbent is determined by the isotherm's steepness above the knee. In order to clearly show the effect of the chemical properties of the sorbent's surface rather than the physical properties (surface area, pore size), the data was normalized to prevent bias toward the samples with higher surface areas. The normalized equilibrium data for the C_3H_6 adsorption at 70°C on $\text{AgNO}_3/\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$, $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ and $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{MCM-41}$

are shown in **Fig. 7**. Once the data had been normalized the following trend for the substrates is observed:

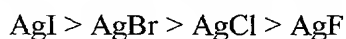


The surfaces of SiO_2 and Al_2O_3 are both filled with oxygen atoms.

5 Pure SiO_2 surface has no acidity, whereas Al_2O_3 has acidity due to oxide vacancies. Consequently, there are more Ag^+ ions that are 4-coordinated on the SiO_2 surface as compared to the Al_2O_3 surface, and there are more 5- and 6- coordinated Ag^+ on the Al_2O_3 surface. It is more favorable for the 4- coordinated Ag^+ ions to bond C_2H_4 molecules. The 5- and 6- coordinated Ag^+ ions are unlikely to bond olefins due to stereochemical reasons. The experimental results indeed showed that SiO_2 is significantly better as a substrate.

Examples 1 to 3 show new and more effective sorbents for ethane\ethylene and propane\propylene separations were synthesized by dispersing AgNO_3 salt over several substrates ($\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$, SiO_2 and MCM-41) using incipient wetness impregnation technique. The capacities and selectivities of these new sorbents are significantly better than any known π -complexation sorbents. Adsorption rates for these sorbents were fast with 100% completion achieved within 300 seconds at 25°C . These characteristics make the sorbents most promising for use with pressure swing adsorption processes (PSA) which is described in the examples which follow later (Yang, 1987).

It was demonstrated that anions have significant effects on the adsorption behavior of π -complexation sorbents. It was shown that the anion effects on the selective olefin adsorption followed the trend described below:



25 This trend is opposite to the electronegativities of the anions. This was because the $d\text{-}\pi^*$ backdonation, rather than the σ -donation, dominated the bonding between olefin and Ag^+ .

One of the objectives was to determine the effect various substrates have on selective olefin adsorption based on π -complexation. While the effect of the physical characteristics of a substrate such as a surface area and pore size would have on adsorption is clear, the effect of the surface chemistry properties (i.e., lyophobicity,

hydrophobicity, etc.) is not well understood. The substrates selected were γ - Al_2O_3 , SiO_2 , and MCM-41. Once the data was normalized to take into account surface area, the following trend was observed:

$$\text{SiO}_2 > \text{MCM-41} > \gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$$

5 The silica surface (on both silica gel and MCM-41) provides a better substrate due to the lack of surface oxide vacancies (unlike $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$), and consequently there are more four-coordinated Ag^+ (which can bond olefin) and less 5- and 6-coordinated Ag^+ (which cannot bond olefin for steric reasons).

10 From the results presented in examples 1 to 3, it is clear that anions and substrate play an important role in selective olefin adsorption via π -complexation. It is possible to use these differences to manipulate the adsorptive properties of sorbents to better suit a particular application, such as PSA described below.

Example 4

PSA Cycle Using $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ and Comparative Adsorbents

15 The effectiveness of these silver salt compounds was further compared to other adsorbents. Three sorbents were used in the following examples; two were commercial sorbents, (4A zeolite and carbon molecular sieve) and one was a π -complexation sorbent of the invention described above ($\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$). The comparison was based on modelling a PSA cycle, representative of a commercial use
20 of such adsorbents. Equilibrium isotherms, heats of adsorption, and temperature-dependent diffusivities were measured for four gases on three sorbents.

 The 4A-type zeolite used was in powder form. The samples were degassed *in vacuo* (10^{-6} torr) at 350°C before each experiment. The carbon molecular sieve (CMS) utilized in this work was manufactured by Bergbau-Forschung
25 GmbH in Germany. Unlike Type-4A zeolite, which has a discrete pore size, Bergbau-Forschung CMS has a pore-size distribution between 3 and 5 Å. The sample utilized in this work was in pellet form. The pelletized form of CMS does not affect diffusion measurements, since diffusion processes in Bergbau-Forschung CMS are controlled by intracrystalline diffusion. The CMS samples were degassed *in vacuo* at 90°C
30 before each experiment.

The π -complexation sorbent used in this work was prepared using thermal monolayer dispersion to disperse AgNO_3 over an SiO_2 substrate. The sorbent was prepared by mixing 0.32 of AgNO_3 (Stem Chemicals) per gram of SiO_2 (Stem Chemicals). The SiO_2 had a surface area of $670 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ and a pore volume of 0.46 cm^3/g . The particle size of the SiO_2 utilized ranged from 100 to 200 mesh. After thorough mixing, the sample was heated in air at 200°C for 89 h to assure complete dispersion. The BET surface area of the sorbent was measured at $384 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ by nitrogen adsorption at 77 K. Pore size was calculated to be 23 Å using the BJH method described in detail by Barrett, et al. (1951). Other $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ ratios were also used; the ratio just given yielded the best results.

Equilibrium isotherms, uptake curves, and surface-area measurements were made utilizing a Micromeritics ASAP 2010 adsorption instrument and a Shimadzu TGA-50 thermogravimetric analyzer. The ASAP 2010 utilizes a volumetric system to obtain adsorption isotherms and uptake curves. All uptake curves were measured at a stepped pressure increment from 0 atm to 0.1 atm. Also measurements were made at various temperatures to obtain isosteric heat of adsorption data and the temperature dependence of diffusivities. Surface-area measurements were carried out by nitrogen adsorption at 77 K. The hydrocarbons used were: ethane (CP grade, Matheson minimum purity 99.0%), ethylene (CP grade, Matheson minimum purity 99.5%), propane (CP grade, Matheson minimum purity 99.0%), propylene (CP grade, Matheson minimum purity 99.0%). The gases were used without further purification.

Description of the PSA Cycle

A four-step PSA cycle similar to that used by Kikkinides et al. (1993) was used in all the cases in this example. The steps involved with each cycle were as follows: (1) pressurization with the feed gas (mixture of 50% olefin and 50% paraffin on molar basis); (2) high-pressure adsorption with feed gas, that is, feedstep; (3) high-pressure cocurrent purge with part of the olefin-rich product obtained in step (4); (4) countercurrent blowdown to a low pressure. All steps were of equal time duration.

Fig. 8 shows the PSA cycle used. As can be seen, a portion of the high-purity olefin from the countercurrent blowdown step was compressed to the feed pressure and used for rising the bed cocurrently in step 3. Purging with the strongly

adsorbed component results in a significant increase in the purity of that component in the product stream. Here, the product of the high-pressure rinse step is recycled and mixed volumetrically, with the feed gas supplied to step 2.

The objective of this example was to compare the performance of the adsorbents employing equilibrium separations, kinetic separation, and separation by exclusion of one of the components. The comparison needed to be carried out using nearly identical cycle conditions. In the case of ethane/ethylene separation, the adsorbents were compared at the same product throughput and the product purity was studied at various product recoveries. In the case of propane/propylene separation, the adsorbents had highly differing productivities, and hence the comparison was done at constant product purity and the product throughput was studied at various values of product recovery. It should be noted that the term "product" mentioned throughout this work refers to the olefin-rich product obtained in desorption step 4 unless otherwise specified. The various process variables in this work were defined as follows:

Product recovery is as defined in equation 1.

Purge-to-feed ratio (P/F) is as defined in equation 2.

Another important parameter used to gauge the adsorbent's productivity is the product throughput (also referred to as productivity in this work):

Production throughput is as per equation 3.

PSA Simulation

The model used assumes the flow of a gaseous mixture of two components in an adiabatic fixed bed packed with spherical adsorbent particles of identical size and shape. Axial dispersion for mass and heat transfer is assumed, but dispersion in the radial direction is taken to be negligible. Axial pressure drop is neglected and ideal gas law is assumed to hold since pressures involved are low. External mass-transfer limitations are assumed to be negligible. Also the gas is assumed to have constant viscosity and heat capacity.

The mass-balance equation for component k in the bed is given by the axially dispersed plug flow equation (Sun et al., 1996): See equation 4.

The overall material balance obtained is as per equation 5.

For adiabatic bed with no heat transfer with the surroundings, the overall heat balance may be written as per equation 6.

The axial dispersion coefficient (D_{ax}) and effective thermal conductivity (λ_1) were obtained from the mass and thermal Peclet numbers, respectively, which were obtained using standard correlations for dispersion in fixed beds (Yang, 1987).

The rate of uptake by a sorbent particle was assumed to follow the linear driving force (LDF) approximation, which holds true when $D_e t / R_p^2 > 0.1$ as per equation 7, where q_k^* is the equilibrium amount adsorbed at the surface of the pellet. The LDF approximation was valid under the conditions used in this study.

Cross-term diffusivities were neglected. The effective diffusivity values ($D_{e,k}$) were assumed to be independent of the surface coverage, and they were assumed to have an exponential temperature dependence per equation 8, where $D_{e,k}^0$ was the effective diffusivity at a reference temperature T_{ref} .

The initial conditions of each step were the conditions at the end of the preceding step. For the first step, the bed was maintained at 0.1 atm with a certain composition of the olefin/paraffin mixture. The pressurization and the countercurrent blowdown steps were the only pressure-changing steps and the variation of pressure with time was assumed to be exponential as per equation 9, where t_s was conveniently chosen time constant. The value of t_s has to be chosen sufficiently small so as to obtain the desired pressure change but also sufficiently large so as to keep the (dP/dt) term in the model small enough to avoid stiffness in the numerical method used. In general, t_s was 24-27% of the step time chosen.

The boundary conditions used were the Dankwerts' boundary conditions for the closed/closed vessel case as per equation 10.

Here $z = 0$ and $z = L$ represent the entrance and exit points in the fixed bed, respectively. The subscript m refers to the number of the step in the cycle.

For adsorption by π -complexation, the equation giving the most satisfactory fit to experimental data has been known to be the Langmuir-uniform-distribution (LUD) equation (Yang and Kikkinides, 1995; Chen and Yang, 1995). Both the physisorption and chemisorption terms were included in the isotherm. At present, however, no equation is available for its extension to multicomponent

mixtures. Hence, the loading ratio correlation (LRC) extended to binary mixtures was used (Yang, 1987) as per equation 11,

where q_m , b and n were LRC parameters. The temperature dependence of q_m and b was given as per equation 12.

The coupled partial differential equations were solved using an implicit finite difference scheme employing the Crank-Nicolson method (Carnahan et al., 1969). The fixed bed was discretized into 100 spatial points and time into 200 time steps. The details of the numerical scheme used are given elsewhere (Sun et al., 1996). The PSA code was written in FORTRAN and was executed using a SUN-SPARC workstation. The model and numerical method were found to be stable and convergent for all of the runs, and all mass balances were found to be valid within 4% relative error. The machine time required for computation of one PSA cycle was about 15-20 s, and the cyclic steady state was reached in 200-500 cycles, depending upon the initial conditions used.

Results and Discussion

Isotherms and Diffusivities on 4A Zeolite

The pure-component equilibrium isotherms of C_2H_4 and C_2H_6 on 4A zeolite at 25°C and 70°C are shown in **Fig. 9**. The equilibrium data were fitted well by the LRC model shown in Eq. 11. The fitting parameters were shown in Table 1. From **Fig. 9**, the amounts adsorbed at 25°C and 1 atm for C_2H_4 and C_2H_6 were 2.8 and 2.4 mmol/g, respectively. Hence, equilibrium separation would not be feasible.

Uptake rates were measured using Micromeritics ASAP 2010 at 25°C and 70°C, and the results are shown in **Fig. 10**. The pressure increments were from 0 atm to 0.1 atm. At 25°C, after 15 s, C_2H_4 adsorption was approximately 75% complete, while C_2H_6 adsorption was only 15% complete. Diffusion time constants, D/R^2 , were calculated by fitting experimental data with the solution for the diffusion equation for spherical particles (Kärger and Ruthven, 1992). The values of D/R^2 obtained for C_2H_4 and C_2H_6 at 25°C were 5.12×10^{-3} and 1.64×10^{-4} , L/s⁻¹, respectively. The ratio of these diffusivities was 31, which was similar to the ratio of pure-component diffusivities of O_2/N_2 in the commercial separation of air using a carbon molecular sieve. However, it was observed that the desorption rate of the

C_2H_4 on zeolite 4A was low compared to that of adsorption rate, thus giving it an irreversible nature. Unlike C_2H_4 , C_2H_6 adsorption was completely reversible at this temperature.

For purpose of simulation, however, the adsorption and desorption rates were assumed to be equal. The results of the simulation would thus represent the best separation of C_2H_4 and C_2H_6 by zeolite 4A at 25°C.

Equilibrium isotherms and diffusion time constants of C_3H_6 and C_3H_8 on 4A zeolite were also measured. The isotherms are shown in **Fig. 11**, and the uptake rates of C_3H_6 are shown in **Fig. 12**. It is noteworthy that C_3H_8 was essentially excluded from the 4A zeolite, whereas the C_3H_6 molecule was free to diffuse. The effective aperture size of the 4A zeolite is 3.8 Å, which obviously is the demarcation between the kinetic diameters of C_3H_6 and C_3H_8 . The diffusion time constants of C_3H_6 at 25°C and 120°C were $8.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ L/s}^{-1}$ and $4.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ L/s}^{-1}$, respectively. The temperature-dependent diffusivity values are included in Table 2. The equilibrium LRC fitting parameters are given in Table 1.

It was observed that the adsorption of C_3H_6 in the 4A zeolite was not completely reversible at 25°C, with approximately 10% adsorbate remaining after desorption. However, the adsorption at 120°C was readily reversible.

Isotherms and Diffusivities on the Carbon Molecular Sieve

Unlike the 4A zeolite with a discrete aperture dimension, the CMS had a distribution of micropore sizes ranging from 3 Å to 5 Å. Measurements with C_3H_6 and C_3H_8 showed that these molecules were totally excluded. The equilibrium isotherms of C_2H_4 and C_2H_6 at various temperatures are shown in **Fig. 13**. C_2H_6 was nearly excluded, yet detectable amounts were observed due to the larger pores in the CMS.

The diffusion time constants for C_2H_4 in CMS were $1.90 \times 10^{-6} \text{ L/s}^{-1}$ at 25°C and $1.77 \times 10^{-5} \text{ L/s}^{-1}$ at 100°C. The isotherm parameters are given in Table 1, and the temperature-dependent D/R^2 values are included in Table 2. Although the diffusivities were low, the equilibrium selectivity for C_2H_4/C_2H_6 was high. Hence, the C_2/CMS system was included in PSA simulation.

Equilibrium Isotherms and Diffusivities on Monolayer AgNO₃/SiO₂

Both C₂H₄/C₂H₆ and C₃H₆/C₃H₈ separations are effective with the AgNO₃/SiO₂ π -complexation sorbent, as shown in prior examples 1 to 3. Here, only C₃H₆/C₃H₈ was included for comparison with the other adsorbents. The Ag-resin was used for the C₂ separation for the purpose of evaluating separation by π -complexation. Data for C₂H₄ and C₂H₆ isotherms and diffusivity values were taken from the work by Wu et al. (1997) and are presented in Tables 1 and 2, respectively.

The equilibrium isotherms of C₃H₆ and C₃H₈ and on AgNO₃/SiO₂ at 25°C and 70°C are shown in Fig. 14. The Langmuir-type isotherm (i.e., LRC) did not fit the data well due to the steepness of the equilibrium data. The best fit is shown in Fig. 14, and the fitting parameters are included in Table 1. Since the fitted isotherm undercalculated the Δq in the PSA cycle, the PSA simulation result based on the fitted isotherm would underestimate the separation.

The uptake rates were rapid and not shown here for example, the diffusion time constants for C₃H₆ and C₃H₈ at 70°C were 1.67×10^{-3} L/s⁻¹ and 1.48×10^{-2} L/s⁻¹, respectively. The temperature-dependent values are included in Table 2. The rapid diffusion was due to the large pore dimensions (32Å) in the sorbent.

Ethane/Ethylene Separation Using Comparative Adsorbents

The adsorbents that were considered for ethane/ethylene separation were zeolite 4A, Bergbau-Forschung carbon molecular sieve (CMS), and Ag⁺-exchanged Amberlyst-35 resin. As discussed earlier, zeolite 4A had a good capacity for ethylene separation by way of kinetic separation, whereas the Bergbau-Forschung CMS had the property of excluding ethane completely. Recently, Ag⁺-exchanged Amberlyst-35 with 36.5% degree of ion exchange (DIE) was found to have promising prospects for olefin/paraffin separation applications by virtue of steep isotherms for ethylene and comparatively flat isotherms for ethane (Wu et al., 1997).

The PSA cycle used is outlined in Table 3. In the case of zeolite 4A, a feed temperature of 25°C was used with time for each step ranging from 80 to 480 s. As was mentioned earlier, the desorption rate of C₂H₄ on zeolite 4A was low compared to that of absorption at 25°C. In the present work, however, this irreversibility is neglected and equal rates of absorption and desorption are assumed,

thus giving the best separation possible by this sorbent. The purge-to-feed ratio was adjusted for each cycle time so as to provide an optimum product purity and recovery.

For Ag^+ -exchanged resin, a feed temperature of 25°C was also employed for comparison with 4A zeolite. A study of the uptake curves for C_2H_4 provided by Wu et al. (1997) shows a 90% uptake after 30 min duration. Hence step times ranging from 800 s to 1,800 s were used.

The performance of the sorbents needed to be compared by keeping one of the following three parameters constant product purity, product recovery, and product throughput. As comparable product throughputs were obtained in the case of zeolite 4A and the Ag^+ -Amberlyst-35, comparison was done by studying the product purity vs. product recovery at an average product throughput of about 1.1×10^{-4} kg product/h/kg adsorbent. The PSA cycle conditions used in the simulation runs are given in Table 4 and the results of the simulations are shown in **Fig. 15**. The dots in the figure represent actual results of the simulation runs, while the line indicates the trend followed. As can be seen from the figure, the C_2H_4 product purity fell rapidly at high C_2H_4 product recovery for both the sorbents at constant productivity. High recovery was possible at low product purities, but it fell drastically at very high purity in the case of zeolite 4A. However, in the case of Ag^+ -Amberlyst-35 resin sorbent, much higher C_2H_4 product recovery was possible compared to zeolite 4A at corresponding product purity and at the constant product throughput under consideration. Although, in general, the runs for Ag^+ -resin show a slightly lower product throughput than that for zeolite 4A, comparison between runs 1 and 2 for Ag^+ -resin and runs 6 and 7 for zeolite 4A in Table 4 is valid, since product throughputs are about the same for both. Hence, it can be concluded that equilibrium separation by π -complexation adsorbents such as Ag^+ -Amberlyst-35 gives better performance than kinetic separation using zeolite 4A. Moreover, both curves in **Fig. 15** could be raised by further lowering the product throughput. Although product purities in excess of 99.9% were possible for the Ag^+ -resin at recoveries lower than 10%, the product throughput dropped further. Hence these data could not be shown in this figure. The monolayer $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ sorbent of the invention has selectivity for ethylene similar to that of Ag^+ -resin and in addition has much higher diffusivities

compared to the latter sorbent. Hence the disadvantage of having low product throughputs for Ag^+ -resin can be overcome by using the $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ sorbent with negligible diffusion limitation.

Simulation studies were also carried out for Bergbau-Forschung CMS.

5 It can be seen from the $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4/\text{C}_2\text{H}_6$ isotherms in **Fig. 13** that C_2H_6 was excluded almost completely from the pores, whereas C_2H_4 is not. A study of the C_2H_4 uptake curves for CMS showed that the uptake was very slow, requiring more than 1 h to reach 80-90% of uptake for C_2H_4 , even at a high temperature of 100°C . Simulation runs were carried out at 100°C with a step time ranging from 4,000 to 8,000 s. Since
10 the cycle time was high, the product throughput was very low compared to that of zeolite 4A and Ag^+ -Amberlyst-35. Also, since the working capacity of the CMS adsorbent for C_2H_4 was quite small compared to that possessed by the other two adsorbents, there was a large restriction on the feed throughput and on the allowable purge-to-feed ratio. The results of PSA simulations showed that although product
15 purities over 90% were possible, the product recoveries would not exceed 5%. The low diffusivity of the olefin caused the feed to break through the bed even at interstitial velocities as low as 0.05 m/s, thus causing considerable loss of olefin in the feed product. Even at lower product purities, the recoveries did not improve much. Further, the maximum product throughput that could be achieved was of the order of
20 1.4×10^{-5} kg/h/kg sorbent, which is only 1% of that possible by zeolite 4A and Ag^+ -resin. It was thus obvious that the performance of Bergbau-Forschung CMS as a sorbent for $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4/\text{C}_2\text{H}_6$ was very poor compared to the other sorbents despite having the property of excluding C_2H_6 .

Several observations are evident to this point based on ethane/ethylene separation of Examples 1 to 4. The monolayer (thermally dispersed) $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ sorbent of the invention performed better than the carbon molecular sieve, the Ag^+ resin and the zeolite 4A. The prior examples 1-3 showed that impregnated $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ (incipient wetness) performed even better.

Propane/Propylene Separation

30 For the case of propane/propylene, the adsorbents that were considered for separation were zeolite 4A and monolayer $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$. Zeolite 4A

almost excludes propane from its pores, as can be seen from **Fig. 11**, and hence makes it an excellent prospect for C_3H_6/C_3H_8 separation. The $AgNO_3/SiO_2$ adsorbent of the invention possesses a good selectivity, steep isotherm, and hence a large working capacity for C_3H_6 compared to that for C_3H_8 . Thus this sorbent, which employs equilibrium separation due to π -complexation, is also a good candidate for this separation. The Bergbau-Forschung CMS adsorbent was found to exclude both C_3H_6 and C_3H_8 from its pores, and hence it was not considered for this olefin/paraffin system.

The PSA cycle used for C_3H_6/C_3H_8 separation was identical to that used for C_2H_4/C_2H_6 separation discussed earlier. In the case of zeolite 4A, separation was due to the difference in diffusion rate of the two species, and hence the cycle time had to be optimized. From a study of the uptake curves shown in **Fig. 12**, it was decided to use step times ranging from 100 s to 800 s. As opposed to this, the $AgNO_3/SiO_2$ sorbent was found to have very fast uptake rates, and hence short step times of 60 to 400 s were used. The feed temperatures in the case of zeolite 4A and $AgNO_3/SiO_2$ were $100^\circ C$ and $70^\circ C$, respectively.

The results of the PSA simulations are shown in **Fig. 16**. The corresponding cycle conditions for the runs shown in the figure are summarized in Table 5. Since the product throughputs obtained for the two sorbents were quite different, the product recovery and purity could not be compared at the same product throughput, as was done in case of C_2H_4/C_2H_6 separation. Instead, the C_3H_6 product throughput of the two sorbents was compared at the same product purity of about 99%. As can be seen from **Fig. 16**, $AgNO_3/SiO_2$ sorbents gave almost five times the product throughput as was given by zeolite 4A. It should be noted that the main purpose of this example was to compare the performance of two types of sorbent under nearly identical cycle conditions rather than provide the optimal performance of each sorbent. The product recovery can be increased by further decreasing the product throughput or decreasing the product purity. For both sorbents, product recoveries in excess of 70% were possible when product purity was lowered to 95% at product throughput of the order of 1×10^{-3} kg of product/h/kg of adsorbent.

It was interesting to note the parabolic nature of product throughput vs. product recovery curve at constant product purity for $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$. There appeared to be an optimal productivity at a particular recovery. For a PSA cycle, the aforementioned three performance variables are interrelated in a complex manner. The data points for $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ in **Fig. 16** at lower recovery values were obtained at short step times, whereas those at higher recovery values were those at long step times, as can be seen in Table 4. The capacity of the sorbent was utilized to a greater extent when step time was increased. Moreover, less of the olefin was wasted as a product of the feed step, and hence recovery was seen to improve with an increase in step time. Hence, as the step time was increased from a low value, there was initially a rise in productivity as well as product recovery. However, with further increase in step time, the number of cycles performed per hour decreased, thus resulting in decrease in product throughput. In addition, as the time was increased, the less-adsorbed component, that is, C_3H_8 , also diffused to a greater extent. This is more so for separation by $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ than by zeolite 4A because C_3H_8 has greater diffusivity with a higher temperature dependence than that of C_3H_6 for the former sorbent, as can be seen from Table 2. Hence, as per definition (Eq. 3), the product throughput decreased with higher step times, thus giving parabolic curve.

Multiplicity of Cyclic Steady States for $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$

The transient C_3H_6 product purity vs. the cycle number was studied at adsorption pressure of 1 atm, desorption pressure of 0.1 atm, feed temperature of 70°C , step time of 210 s, time constant (t_c) of 50 s, and purge velocity of 0.186 m/s. The bed was initially saturated at 0.1 atm with a mixture of 5% C_3H_6 at 70°C . The variation of product purity as the system approached cyclic steady state at different feed velocities is shown in **Fig. 17**. A sudden jump of product purity from 80% to 98% was observed as purge velocity was increased from 0.80 m/s to 0.81 m/s. The transient product purity curves at intermediate feed velocity values showed a sigmoidal nature. It seemed as if the system tended toward an intermediate steady state (seemingly an unstable state), but then bifurcated to approach two different steady states. The product purity obtained at different feed velocities at the same purge velocity of 0.186 m/s is shown in **Fig. 18**. All the other conditions were fixed at

the values given earlier. For an initial temperature of 70°C, the product purity remained at 79.9% as feed velocity was increased from 0.72 m/s to 0.80 m/s (lower branch of **Fig. 11**). Thereafter, at feed velocity of 0.80 m/s and beyond, the product purity suddenly increased to 98.4%. At the same time, product recovery suddenly decreased from 41% to 28% as feed velocity was increased from 0.80 m/s to 0.81 m/s. In another set of simulations, keeping all the other parameters the same, the product purity was studied at different feed velocities with an initial temperature of 120°C. In this case, the product purity and product recovery remained at 79.9% and 41%, respectively, until feed velocity of 0.75 m/s. Beyond this value, the product purity jumped to 98.8% and the product recovery decreased to 28% (upper branch of **Fig. 18**). Thus, for the range of feed velocities from 0.75 m/s to 0.80 m/s, two different cyclic steady states were observed with respect to initial temperature of the PSA bed. Kikkinides et al. (1995) had seen a similar behavior of multiplicity for the system of H₂S/CO₂/CH₄ on 5A zeolite. In their case, multiplicity of steady states was observed with respect to different initial concentrations of the sorbates. However, in the present work, simulations carried out with different initial concentrations did not display multiplicity of periodic steady states.

A similar type of behavior was observed with change in purge velocity. As before, when the initial temperatures of the bed were altered from 70°C to 120°C, the system displayed multiple steady states for a range of purge velocities. **Fig. 19** displays the transient product purity profiles as the system approaches cycle steady state for adsorption pressure of 1 atm, desorption pressure of 0.1 atm, feed temperature of 70°C, step of 210 s, time constant (t_s) of 50 s, feed velocity of 0.80 m/s, and purge velocity ranging from 0.18 m/s to 0.19 m/s. The approach to a middle unstable state and then its bifurcation to upper and lower stable steady states seen in **Fig. 19** was similar to that in **Fig. 17**. The effect of the interstitial purge velocity on the C₃H₆ product concentration starting from two different initial temperatures is shown in **Fig. 20**. The lower branch in the figure represents the product purities obtained when the bed was started with an initial temperature of 70°C. As the purge velocity was increased from 0.186 m/s to 0.187 m/s, the product purity suddenly increased to 98.4% from 80%. The upper branch was obtained by starting with an

initial temperature of 120°C, and a similar jump was seen at 0.184 m/s. Thus for the small range of purge velocities between 0.184 m/s and 0.186 m/s, multiple steady states were observed with respect to the initial temperature of the bed. A further study of the effect of initial temperature on the product-purity dependence of feed and purge velocity in the region of multiplicity revealed that all simulations carried out at initial temperatures below 106°C followed the behavior observed for the initial temperature of 70°C, whereas all initial temperatures above 107°C gave the behavior observed for the that of 120°C.

The performance of three types of adsorbents, namely, those involving kinetic separation, exclusion of one of the components, and equilibrium separation, was compared for C₂H₄/C₂H₆ and C₃H₆/C₃H₈ systems using PSA simulations of a four-step cycle involving cocurrent purge with the strongly adsorbed species, that is, olefin. In case of the ethane/ethylene system, the performance of AgNO₃/SiO₂ as per prior Examples 1-3 was very attractive. Equilibrium separation using Ag⁺-exchanged Amberlyst-35 sorbent was found to be superior compared to the kinetic separation carried out by zeolite 4A by a study of the product purity vs. recovery curve at constant product throughput. The performance of carbon molecular sieve, which was found to exclude C₂/H₆ from the pores, was found to be poor compared to both zeolite 4A and Ag⁺-exchanged resin, mainly because of its slow uptake rates. The performance of AgNO₃/SiO₂ prepared by incipient wetness method was the most attractive for ethane/ethylene separation.

For the propane/propylene separation, equilibrium separation by monolayer AgNO₃/SiO₂ sorbent was found to be superior to the kinetic separation by zeolite 4A. In this case comparison was performed by comparing the product throughputs obtained using the two sorbents at a fixed C₃H₆ product purity of 99.1%. For C₃H₆/C₃H₈ separation on AgNO₃/SiO₂ sorbent, multiplicity of cyclic steady states was observed within certain ranges of feed and purge velocities. Within these ranges, simulation of the PSA starting from two different initial conditions while keeping the same operating conditions yielded two different stable cyclic steady states.

Spreading of monolayer AgNO₃ on various substrates by the incipient wetness technique is thought to be the preferred method for preparing adsorbents.

The preferred $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ prepared by incipient wetness avoids decomposition of the metal compound which seems to occur with thermal dispersion heating.

Table A. Fitting parameters for isotherms of C_2H_4 (eq. 2) and C_2H_6 (eq. 1) at 70°C on SiO_2 and $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ prepared by thermal monolayer dispersion and incipient wetness impregnation.

5

C_2H_4	q_{mp}	q_{bp}	q_{mc}	b_c	s
SiO_2	1.12	0.47	--	--	--
Monolayer $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$	0.18	1.78	1.61	0.20	7
Wet impregnated $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$	0.30	3.76	4.16	0.02	7
C_2H_6					
SiO_2	0.96	0.34	--	--	--
Monolayer $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$	0.18	1.78	--	--	--
Wet impregnated $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$	0.27	6.6	--	--	--

Table B. BET surface areas (m^2/g) for monolayer AgX/SiO_2 ($\text{X}=\text{F}, \text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{I}$)

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AgF/SiO_2	546
AgCl/SiO_2	486
AgBr/SiO_2	479
AgI/SiO_2	405

Table C. Fitting parameters for equilibrium isotherms of C_3H_6 on monolayer AgX/SiO_2 (where $X = F, Cl, Br, I$) at $70^\circ C$ using eq. (2).

		q_{imp} (mmol/g)	q_{bp} mmol/g	q_{mc} mmol/g	b_c atm^{-1}	s
5	AgF/SiO_2	2.33	0.4	3.23	0.03	7
	$AgCl/SiO_2$	2	0.3	3.22	0.04	7
	$AgBr/SiO_2$	1.99	0.43	3.5	0.03	7
	AgI/SiO_2	3.1	0.19	3.8	0.03	7

Table D. Fitting parameters for C_3H_6 adsorption at $70^\circ C$ on $AgNO_3/Al_2O_3$, SiO_2 , MCM-41.

		q_{imp} mmol/g	q_{bp} mmol/g	q_{mc} mmol/g	b_c atm^{-1}	s
10	$AgNO_3/Al_2O_3$	2.12	0.03	1.9	0.04	7
	$AgNO_3/SiO_2$	1.49	0.43	3.16	0.76	7
	$AgNO_3/MCM-41$	1.19	0.62	6.63	0.01	7

Table E. Diffusion time constants (D/R^2) for C_3H_6 on $AgNO_3/Al_2O_3$, $AgNO_3/SiO_2$ and $AgNO_3/MCM-41$ prepared by incipient wetness technique.

		D/R ² (s ⁻¹)	BET Surface Area	Pore Size
	25 °C	70 °C	m ² /g	Å
AgNO ₃ /Al ₂ O ₃	4.9 x 10 ⁻³	5.8 x 10 ⁻³	228	18
AgNO ₃ /SiO ₂	2.3 x 10 ⁻³	3.5 x 10 ⁻³	398	8
AgNO ₃ /MCM-41	8.5 x 10 ⁻³	1.4 x 10 ⁻²	621	29

Table 1. Parameters in the Temperature-Dependent Loading Ratio Correlation Isotherms of C_2H_4 , C_2H_6 , C_3H_6 and C_3H_8 for Adsorbents

Sorbent	Sorbate	k_1 (mmol/g)	k_2 (K)	k_3 (atm ⁻ⁿ)	k_4 (K)	n	$-\Delta H$	C_{pg} (cal./mol/K)
Zeolite 4A	C_2H_4	2.462	3.529×10^{-1}	1.38×10^{-6}	5,927	1.41	11.9	11.84
Zeolite 4A	C_2H_6	5.956×10^{-1}	4.232×10^2	9.00×10^{-5}	3,599	1.24	7.15	14.36
Zeolite 4A	C_3H_6	7.232×10^{-1}	3.449×10^2	2.81×10^{-5}	4,712	0.82	9.36	18.17
Zeolite 4A	C_3H_8	2.71	----	4.6×10^{-3}	----	0.46	----	21.30
Ag^+ -resin	C_2H_4	2.94×10^{-2}	1.290×10^3	2.49×10^{-1}	632	0.67	9.35	11.84
Ag^+ -resin	C_2H_6	4.53×10^{-4}	1.829×10^3	2.00×10^{-3}	0.0	2.17	4.6	14.36
CMS	C_2H_4	0.393	3.911×10^2	5.38×10^{-1}	568	0.98	3.25	11.84
CMS	C_2H_6	1.0×10^{-6}	3734	9×10^{-2}	200	0.5	----	14.36
$AgNO_3/SiO_2$	C_3H_6	1.09×10^{-1}	1.169×10^3	9.41×10^{-2}	811	0.68	11.5	18.17
$AgNO_3/SiO_2$	C_3H_8	4.09×10^{-1}	1.743×10^3	2.02×10^{-3}	270	0.69	3.35	21.30

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Table 2. Parameters Used in Calculating Temperature-Dependent Overall Diffusion Time Constant (D_o/R^2) for Diffusion of C_2H_4 , C_2H_6 , C_3H_8 and C_3H_6 in Adsorbents Used (Eq. 8)*

Sorbent	Sorbate	D_o/R^2 (s ⁻¹)	E_{act}/R_g (K)
Zeolite 4A	C_2H_4	5.12×10^{-3}	1,477
Zeolite 4A	C_2H_6	1.64×10^{-4}	1,231
Zeolite 4A	C_3H_8	8.49×10^{-5}	2,051
Zeolite 4A	C_3H_6	----	----
Ag ⁺ -resin	C_2H_4	1.03×10^{-4}	766
Ag ⁺ -resin	C_2H_6	1.07×10^{-4}	558
CMS	C_2H_4	1.89×10^{-6}	3,438
CMS	C_2H_6	----	----
AgNO ₃ /SiO ₂	C_3H_8	1.43×10^{-3}	352
AgNO ₃ /SiO ₂	C_3H_6	8.7×10^{-3}	1,206

* $T_{ref} = 298$ K.

Table 3. Adsorption Bed Characteristics and Operating Conditions Used in the PSA Simulations

5	Bed Length	3.0 m
	Diameter of adsorber bed	1.0 m
	Bed external porosity	0.40 m
	Bed density	720 kg/m ₃
	Heat capacity of bed	0.28 cal/g/k
10	Wall temperature	298 K (ambient)
	Feed gas composition	50% olefin, 50% paraffin
	Adsorption pressure (P_H)	1.0 bar
	Desorption pressure (P_L)	0.1 bar
	Initial total pressure	0.1 bar
	Axial dispersion coefficient (D_{ax})	3.8×10^{-2} m ² /s
	Effective thermal conductivity (λ_r)	2.2×10^3 W/m/K

Table 4. PSA Operating Parameters for Comparison of Performances of Zeolite 4A and Ag⁺-Exchanged Amberlyst-35 Resin for the Separation of C₂H₄ and C₂H₆*

Run No.	Step Time (s)	Time Const. <i>t_s</i> (s)	Intersit. Feed Vel. <i>U_F</i> (m/s)	Intersit. Purge Vel. <i>U_P</i> (m/s)	Desorp. Product (C ₃ H ₆) % Purity	Desorp. Product C ₃ H ₆ % Recovery	Desorp. Product (C ₃ H ₆) Throughput (kg of Product/h/kg of Adsorbent) x 10 ³
<i>Ag⁺ - Resin (Feed temperature = Initial temperature = 25 °C)</i>							
5	1,800	450	0.40	0.01	99.73	8.81	0.135
	800	200	0.15	0.02	91.92	22.46	0.062
	1,200	300	0.10	0.05	83.86	41.12	0.058
	1,000	250	0.10	0.01	81.26	41.38	0.061
	1,380	345	0.08	0.01	85.09	48.73	0.054
<i>Zeolite 4A Sorbent (Feed temperature = Initial temperature = 25 °C)</i>							
10	80	15	1.30	0.15	96.33	1.32	0.109
	480	120	0.10	0.03	79.83	7.18	0.032
	80	15	0.30	0.10	73.91	26.71	0.292
	120	30	0.10	0.08	73.19	34.50	0.160
15	300	80	0.05	0.03	65.29	45.33	0.116

**P_H* 1.0 atm; *P_L* = 0.1 atm

Table 5. PSA Operating Parameters for Comparison of Performances of Zeolite 4A and Monolayer $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ for the Separation of C_3H_6 and C_3H_8 *

Run No.	Step Time (s)	Time Const. t_s (s)	Interstit. Feed Vel. U_H (m/s)	Interstit Purge Vel. U_p (m/s)	Desorp. Product C_3H_6 % Recovery	Desorp. Product C_3H_6 % Recovery	Desorp. Product (C_3H_6) Throughput (kg of Product/h/kg of Adsorbent) 10^3
<i>$\text{AgNO}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ Sorbent (Feed temperature = Initial temperature = 70 °C)</i>							
1	60	16	1.40	0.90	98.57	18.08	1.79
2	60	16	1.40	0.80	97.60	24.12	2.19
3	150	35	1.00	0.32	99.03	27.97	1.87
4	400	110	0.20	0.10	99.05	43.58	0.65
<i>Zeolite 4A sorbent (Feed temperature = Initial temperature = 100 °C)</i>							
5	100	30	0.80	0.13	99.94	7.95	0.31
6	400	110	0.70	0.05	99.10	10.54	0.36
7	400	110	0.60	0.05	99.01	12.16	0.40
8	800	240	0.80	0.045	99.97	23.59	0.10
9	600	150	0.10	0.065	99.98	27.29	0.15

* $P_H = 1.0$ atm; $P_L = 0.1$ atm

Notation Used in Examples 1-3

b	Langmuir constant, atm ⁻¹
D	diffusivity, cm ² /s
P	pressure, atm
q	equilibrium amount absorbed, mmol/g
q _m	monolayer or saturated amount absorbed, mmol/g
r	particle radius, cm
s	heterogeneity parameter
X	halides (F, Cl, Br, I)
Subscripts	
c	chemisorption or π -complexation
p	physical adsorption

Notation Used in Example 4

	C_p = specific heat, kcal/g/K
	E_{act} = diffusional energy of activation, kcal/mmol
	ΔH = heat of adsorption, kcal/mol
5	L = total length of the adsorption bed, m
	P = total pressure
	\bar{q} = volume pressure bar
	R = gas constant, kcal/mmol/K
10	R_p = radius of particle, m
	t = time, s
	T = temperature, K
	u = interstitial gas velocity, m/s
	y = mole fraction of the components in the gas phase
15	z = axial coordinate in the bed, m
	ϵ = void fraction of the packing
	ϵ_t = bed void fraction including macropores in particles

Product recovery =

$$\frac{(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6 \text{ from step 4}) - (\text{C}_3\text{H}_6 \text{ used for purging in step 3})}{(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6 \text{ fed in step 1 and step 2})} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Purge-to-feed ratio (P/F)} = \frac{(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6 \text{ used to purge in step 3})}{(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6 \text{ fed in step 1 and step 2})} \quad (2)$$

Product throughput

$$= \frac{\text{Amount (kg) of C}_3\text{H}_6 \text{ produced per hour}}{\text{Amount (kg) of adsorbent}} \quad (3)$$

$$\epsilon_t \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial t} - \epsilon D_{ax} \frac{\partial^2 y_k}{\partial z^2} + \epsilon \frac{\partial (uy_k)}{\partial z} + \frac{\rho_b RT}{P} \frac{\partial \bar{q}_k}{\partial t} + \frac{\epsilon_t y_k}{P} \frac{dP}{dt} = 0. \quad (4)$$

The overall material balance obtained is

$$\epsilon \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = - \frac{\rho_b RT}{P} \sum_{k=1}^2 \frac{\partial \bar{q}_k}{\partial t} - \frac{\epsilon_t}{P} \frac{dP}{dt} \quad (5)$$

$$\left[\epsilon \rho_g c_{pg} + \rho_b \left(c_{ps} + \sum_{k=1}^2 \bar{q}_k c_{pg} \right) \right] \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \epsilon \rho_g c_{pg} u \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} - \epsilon \lambda_L \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} = \rho_b \sum_{k=1}^2 |\Delta H_j| \frac{\partial \bar{q}_k}{\partial t} + \epsilon \frac{dP}{dt} \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{q}_k}{\partial t} = \frac{15 D_{e,k}}{R_p^2} (q_k^* - \bar{q}_k), \quad (7)$$

$$D_{e,k} = D_{e,k}^0 \exp \left[\frac{-E_{act,k}}{R_g} \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{ref}} \right) \right], \quad (8)$$

$$P(t) = P_{fin} + (P_{ini} - P_{fin}) \exp(-t/t_i), \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{ax} \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0} &= u_m (y_k|_{z=0} - y_{H,k}) \\ -\lambda_L \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0} &= \rho_g c_{pg} u_m (T|_{z=0} - T_H) \\ \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=L} &= \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=L} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

$$q_k^* = \frac{q_{m,k} b_k P^{n_k}}{1 + \sum_{j=1} b_j P^{n_j}}, \quad (11)$$

$$q = \frac{q_{mp} b_b P}{1 + b_p P} \quad (A)$$

$$q = \frac{q_{mp} b_b P}{1 + b_p P} + \frac{q_{mk}}{2s} \ln \frac{1 + b_c P e^s}{1 + b_c P e^{-s}} \quad (B)$$

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